

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the Specification as follows:

DEJ  
12/26/07  
19 1-12  
**Page 17, lines 6-15**

The row Gain in Table 1 represents the gain control of the gain control 124, and the row LUT represents the gradation correction of the gradation control 125. Note that the letter "A" in this row indicates the gradation correction curve plotted in FIG. 5a5A and that "B" indicates the correction curve shown in FIG. 5B. The row Matrix coefficient represents the conversion of the luminance-chrominance matrix 126, and the rows Contour enhancing and the Saturation emphasis represent the conversion of the edge enhancing circuit 127 and the saturation emphasizing circuit 128. The row Compression ratio represents the conversion of the data compressor 11f shown in FIG. 1.

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19 lines 21-29  
**Page 17, line 24 - page 8, line 5**

For that reason, on a CRT the gain and the saturation emphasis are increased whereas on a hard copy the gain and the saturation emphasis are decreased. Also, the contour enhancement is increased on a CRT because ~~ana~~ contour-enhanced, sharp image is desirable. On the other hand, the contour enhancement is decreased on a hardcopy because a soft image is desirable. The reason for the LUT setting was described with reference to the gradation control 125. The compression ratio will be described later.

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23 lines 8-13

Page 24, line 32 - page 25, line 4

Next, an alternative embodiment of the present invention will be described. In this embodiment, white balance correction and brightness correction are made as gain adjusting in a plurality of ways. ~~While~~ White balance correction is made by three adjustments, that is, gain adjustment, matrix coefficient adjustment, and saturation adjustment.

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**Page 15, lines 15-18**

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The gain control 124 amplifies each color data distributed by the selector 123. More specifically, the gain control 124 ~~multiplies~~ multiplies color data by a numeric value predetermined for the display system (CRT or hardcopy).

**Page 17, line 3**

$$CB1 - Cb1 = K31 \times R1 + K32 \times G1 + K33 \times B1,$$

**Page 18, lines 5 - 16**

The saturation emphasizing circuit 128 is adapted to modify the color difference signal to convert saturation. More specifically, the circuit 128 ~~multiplies~~ multiplies a numeric value predetermined according to the display system by the color difference signal. More specifically, the saturation is represented by  $(Cr^{**2} + Cb^{**2})^{1/2}$ . To emphasize the saturation, the circuit 128 ~~multiplies~~ multiplies the color difference signals, Cr and Cb, by a predetermined numeric value. The same predetermined value, or different predetermined values, may be used for the color difference signal Cr and the color difference signal Cb. The predetermined numeric value should be decided considering the hue.